

**EPIDEMIOLOGI DESKRIPTIF PADA KASUS HIPERBILIRUBIN BAYI
BARU LAHIR DI BANGSAL PERINATAL RUMAH SAKIT HERMINA
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ABSTRAK

Hiperbilirubin salah satu penyebab bayi lahir dengan risiko tinggi. Pada survei awal ditemukan 56 kasus Hiperbilirubin yang terjadi selama tahun 2016. Tujuan penelitian ini mendeskripsikan epidemiologi deskriptif kasus hiperbilirubin bayi baru lahir berdasarkan data rekam medis.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan retrospektif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara wawancara dan observasi. Sampel yang diambil berdasarkan kriteria inklusi umur maksimal 7 hari yaitu 56 dokumen rekam medis bayi baru lahir dengan kasus Hiperbilirubin.

Jumlah pasien hiperbilirubin terbanyak bulan Maret dan Mei (14,3%). Pasien berumur 0 hari (23,2%). Jenis kelamin laki-laki (60,7%). Diagnosa utama terbanyak Hiperbilirubinemia neonatal (83,9%). Tanpa diagnosa sekunder (91,1%). Lama rawat terbanyak 2 hari (39,3%). Kode diagnosa utama terbanyak P59.9 (89,3%). Tindakan terbanyak fototerapi (89,3%). Jenis persalinan terbanyak Section caesarea (51,8%). Diagnosa kehamilan ibu terbanyak Aterm (96,4%). Umur ibu terbanyak 34 tahun (usia normal) (71,4%). Poin Kramer 3 (37,5%). Riwayat kehamilan atau persalinan terdahulu Gravidia 1 Partus 0 Abortus 0 (41,1%). Pasien mengalami inkompabilitas golongan darah (55,4%). Pasien tidak mengalami komplikasi selama kehamilan atau persalinan (55,4%).

Saran yang diberikan, meningkatkan pengetahuan tentang faktor risiko hiperbilirubin pada ibu hamil, tenaga medis penolong persalinan serta ibu siaga dan lebih tanggap dengan bayi yang mulai mengalami gejala hiperbilirubin.

Kata Kunci : Hiperbilirubin, Bayi, Deskriptif

Descriptive Epidemiology of Neonatal Hyperbilirubin Case in Perinatal Ward Hermina Pandanaran Hospital Semarang Year 2016

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ABSTRACT

Hyperbilirubin was one of causes high risk infants. Based on initial survey, there were 56 hyperbilirubin cases in 2016. The purpose of this study was to Describes the epidemiology of neonatal hyperbilirubin case based on medical records data.

This research was a descriptive research with retrospective approach. Data collection was done by interview and observation. Samples were taken based on inclusion criteria for a maximum age of 7 days, 56 infants medical records with Hiperbilirubin cases.

The highest number of hyperbilirubin patients in March and May (14.3%). 23.2% Patients aged 0 days. 60.7% patients were Male. Most major diagnosis was hyperbilirubinemia neonatal (83.9%). 91.1% cases without secondary diagnosis. Most Length of hospitalization were 2 days (39.3%). Most main diagnosis code were P59.9 (89.3%). Most treatment were phototherapy (89.3%). Most labour type were Sectio caesarea (51.8%). Most maternal pregnancies diagnosis were Aterm (96.4%). Most age of mothers were 34 years (normal age) (71.4%). Kramer points 3 (37.5%). 41,1% Past pregnancy or labour history was Gravida 1 Partus 0 Abortus 0. 55.4% patients experienced blood type incompatibility . 55,4 % patients did not experience complications during pregnancy or labour.

Reccomendation, increase knowledge about hyperbilirubin risk factors in pregnant women, maternity medical assistants and mothers should be more alert and responsive with early symptoms of hyperbilirubin in infants.

Keyword : Hyperbilirubin, Infants, Descriptive